

opc Bulletin

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Heroism and Horror: "Hotel Rwanda"

By Sonya K. Fry

Ten years ago, as the country of Rwanda descended into madness, one man made a promise to protect the family he loved—and ended up finding the courage to save over 1,200 people. "Hotel Rwanda" tells the inspiring story of real-life hero Paul Rusesabagina, a hotel manager in Kigali who used his courage and cunning to shelter refugees from certain death at the hands of Hutu militias. The film is a testament to the triumph of one good man over evil.

The OPC will host a special screening for members on December 1.

Director/writer/producer Terry George was an Academy Award nominee for his first produced screenplay, "In The Name of the Father." In 1996 he was named European Young Director of the Year. When George met with Paul Rusesabagina he was riveted by his story and was convinced that it had to be told. "I knew that if we got this story right and got it made, it would have audiences from Peoria to Pretoria cheering for a real African hero who fought to save lives in a hell we would not dare to invent," George said.

(Continued on Page 11)



Paul negotiates with Rwandan troops for the release of his wife and family.

China Hands Salute Rowan

By John Boldrick

Former OPC president Roy Rowan always wanted to be a foreign correspondent.

His wish came true in the plains of central China during the Communist Revolution. Rowan has just published "Chasing the Dragon: A Veteran Journalist's Firsthand Account of the 1949 Chinese Revolution" (Guilford, CT: The Lyons Press), a book of his memories of that time.

On October 27, the OPC held a double celebration. Members welcomed Rowan's book and celebrated a gathering of "China hands"—journalists who have covered the shifting Chinese scene. Rowan read excerpts of his new work and showed slides of his photographs. Another China hand, Seymour Topping, related his own tales of China in the days of the Revolution.

During the Second World War, Rowan served in Africa and the Pacific. When he left the service, he tried to get a

reporting job, but the wave of returning war correspondents made positions scarce. He settled for what he calls "the next best thing:" a job with the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Rowan arrived in the clamorous streets of Shanghai in July, 1946. He took up residence in the Great Eastern Hotel, which he belatedly realized was a brothel run by the Green Gang. The gang's leader, "Big Ears Tu," had a free hand in the city's vice rackets, which he had earned by brutally crushing a communist uprising.

This corruption pervaded the city, as Rowan soon learned. As supervisor of relief supplies on the docks, he blew the whistle on massive cargo pilferage. Considered a potentially expensive annoyance by his Chinese superiors, he was sent to remote Kaifeng in Henan province to deliver aid supplies by truck.

The Communist People's Liberation
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Slowly, Colombia's Media Violence Wanes

By Charles Hack

In a year when worldwide attacks on journalists have increased, Colombia presents a slightly happier picture. As President Alvaro Uribe has tightened his grip on left-wing guerrillas, negotiated a cease-fire with right-wing paramilitaries and pursued a security scheme for journalists, the atmosphere for media in the chronically violent nation has brightened.

Juan Forero, the correspondent of *The New York Times* based in Bogota, says he noticed a fall in the number of fatalities of journalists in Colombia. But journalists continue to be a target of death threats and kidnappings.

"Under Mr. Uribe's administration, violence has ebbed in Colombia, the economy has improved and the security forces have made gains eroding rebel forces and destroying vast fields of coca, the crop used to make cocaine. But combat remains common, and political assassinations and kidnappings occur with staggering frequency," Forero wrote recently in the *Times*.

Three journalists have been killed this year so far, according to the International Press Institute. However, these deaths represent a 55 percent drop over the same period the previous year, the IPI reports. In total, nine journalists were assassinated in 2003, 15 in 2002, 11 in 2001, and 11 in 2000.

Uribe's national security strategy has

had a direct affect on the level of violence and general criminal activity in Colombia, according to the U.S. embassy in Bogota.

Part of that strategy includes a protection program that the Interior Department now offers to journalists, providing flak jackets, cell phones with lines to authorities, training in self-defense, police escorts, or relocation to a safer area in Colombia, complete with a stipend for three months. In drastic cases, they may be sheltered out of the country.

Uribe has also launched an offensive against the left-wing guerrillas and the paramilitaries, the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), said Jess Hunter, senior associate at the Washington-based U.S. Office on Colombia.

So far the largest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has refused to negotiate with the government, but in July the AUC agreed to a cease-fire to demobilize some 12,000 of its fighters by 2006.

Although there have been 300-400 violations of the cease-fire, the AUC's overall cooperation has had a significant impact on the conflict, Hunter said.

But human rights groups are uneasy that Uribe is willing to negotiate with groups where drug-runners and paramilitaries go hand in hand.

"Drug traffickers have taken up the AUC flag to avoid prosecution, extradi-

tion and punishment in the U.S.," Hunter said. U.S. Ambassador William Wood has made public that the United States will not negotiate an amnesty with drug-traffickers.

The Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa in Colombia, a group dedicated to protecting the welfare of journalists, each month continues to document cases of journalists who have been threatened, kidnapped or tortured.

Journalist Fernando Garavito, columnist for the Bogota weekly *El Espectador*, received threats in April 2003 after writing about the past of President Uribe.

Many journalists have fled the country and many more have censored themselves, according to Carlos Lauria, Americas program coordinator of the Committee to Protect Journalists. Some anticipate further censorship with an Anti-Terrorism Statute, which requires parliamentary approval and would subject journalists to wiretaps, property seizures and arrests without a court order.

While violence against journalists in South America has increased, Lauria was cautious about predicting the future in Colombia, where the relationship between press and government is always complex, and political assassinations have dogged journalists throughout the 40-year civil war. "I am not sure that this is a trend. I don't like to make a judgment," Lauria said.

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Middle East—Covering the Coverage

By Al Kaff

"The 15 hijackers from Saudi Arabia did not fly into the World Trade Center to protest the Bill of Rights. They want us off sacred Saudi soil and out of the Middle East."

"Where the Right Went Wrong"

by Patrick J. Buchanan, 2004

October 7

Terrorists know how to report their dirty tricks almost instantly to TV viewers around the world. Insurgents fired two rockets into the Ishtar Sheraton Hotel in central Baghdad. Within minutes scenes of returning gunfire, people scrambling from the hotel and a fire burning outside popped up on TV screens throughout the United States and elsewhere. The assailants picked the right target for instant publicity. Scores of journalists live in the hotel, and their cameras were ready for action. No deaths or serious injuries were reported.



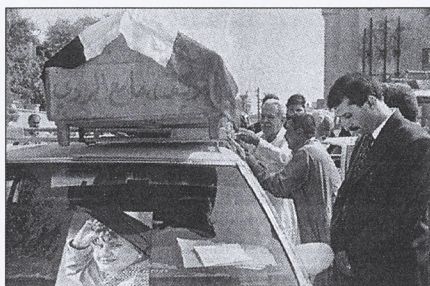
Ishtar Sheraton Hotel after a rocket attack

October 10

Dexter Filkins reported from Baghdad in *The New York Times*: "The business of reporting in Iraq has become a terribly truncated affair, an enterprise clipped and limited by the violence all around....Even in areas of the capital still thought to be relatively safe, very few reporters are brazen enough to get out of a car, walk around and stop people at random. It can be done, but you better move fast."

October 11-17

In one week, an estimated 208 Iraqis and 23 U.S. troops were killed in Iraq, *The New York Times* reported. The dead included two journalists. Karam Hussein, 22, a photographer who worked for Frankfurt-based European Pressphoto and previously for AP, was gunned down outside his home in Mosul. Dina Mohammed Hassan, 38, a



A colleague prayed beside the coffin of Dina Mohammed Hassan

reporter for the Kurdish TV network Al-Hurriya, was killed by three men who shouted "Collaborator! Collaborator!" as she fell on her back after the first shot and was shot again in the face. Colleagues said she had received three letters warning her to quit her job.

October 13

The Pentagon is reviewing charges that four Iraqis working for Reuters and NBC News were physically abused by U.S. soldiers while they were detained for three days in January at an American base in Iraq. The Pentagon had dismissed the case before other prisoners charged they were abused in the Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison. David A. Schlesinger, Reuters global managing editor and an OPC board member, said: "The fact is that these allegations [from Reuters and NBC] came before the Abu Ghraib allegations—they are not copycats in any way—and deserve to be investigated seriously and objectively. But the Pentagon appeared eager to quickly put the investigation to a close." Bill Wheatley, vice president of news at NBC, said he never received a reply when he asked the U.S. military to reopen the investigation after the Abu Ghraib scandal came to light.

Salem Ureibi, 54, a Reuters cameraman, said a U.S. soldier repeatedly jabbed a pen up his nostrils and forced him to kneel with his hands in the air. Ahmad Mohammad Hussein, 26, another Reuters cameraman, said an American punched him whenever he said, "I swear to God," and he was forced to chew and lick a slipper, a disgrace to Muslims. His cousin and driver, Sattar Jabar, 26, said he was forced to chew on a slipper, insert his fingers into his anus, and then forced to put two of his fingers in his nostrils and the slipper into his mouth. The four men were

arrested January 2 after they started filming a downed helicopter near Falluja while American soldiers were recovering the pilot's body and evacuating the co-pilot.

October 14

Music was a part of Danny Pearl's life. He enjoyed it, and he played it. So in October, on the annual Daniel Pearl Music Day, concerts and recitals took place around the world as part of "Harmony for Humanity," a statement against the hatred and intolerance that led to the 2002 murder of *The Wall Street Journal* correspondent in Pakistan. At Cornell University, for example, Pearl's vision of cross-cultural understanding was celebrated in a concert performed by a Hindi a cappella group, a Middle-Eastern music ensemble, a jazz group and a klezmer (Jewish folk music) band.

October 19

Hasan Rowhani, head of Iran's Supreme National Security Council, said the re-election of President Bush would be in Tehran's best interest, even though Bush has called Iran a part of the axis of evil, accusing it of harboring members of Al-Qaeda. Hasan said that historically the Democrats have harmed Iran more than the Republicans, AP reported.

October 27

Liqaa Abdul-Razzaq, an Iraqi TV journalist with TV station Al-Sharqiya, was travelling in Baghdad in a taxi with a friend and her interpreter when it was fired on by unidentified gunmen, according to Reporters Without Borders. Abdel-Razak, the interpreter and the taxi-driver all died on the spot. The injured friend was rushed to hospital but quickly left for fear of being followed there and killed. Abdel-Razak's husband, who worked as an interpreter for the U.S. military, was murdered two months ago.

November 1

Dhia Najim, an Iraqi freelance cameraman, was killed while covering fighting in Ramadi, Iraq. He had worked for AP, Reuters and other news agencies. Reporters Without Borders says that 46 journalists and media assistants have been killed since the beginning of the American invasion; two are still missing.

Women Reporters at War

By John Boldrick

Do women journalists report wars differently than men? Do they cover stories that their male colleagues can't, or won't? Do they have a natural ear for the human side of inhuman news? On October 21, five battle-seasoned women correspondents gathered at the New School University's Arnold Hall to look for answers. "Covering Conflict: Women at the Front" was sponsored by the Center for Communication, an independent media forum.

Stacy Sullivan, senior editor at the Institute for War and Peace Reporting and author of "Be Not Afraid, For You Have Sons in America," moderated the discussion. She was joined by Deborah Amos, NPR reporter and ABC News correspondent; Emma Daly, freelance writer and former correspondent for *The New York Times* and London's *Independent*; Samantha Power, lecturer at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and author of "A Problem from Hell: America and the Age of Genocide"; and Elizabeth Rubin, contributing writer, *The New York Times Magazine*.

Sullivan asked Amos and Rubin, who recently returned from Iraq, how reporting this war differed from other wars, and how being a woman affected their work.

Amos said that, in her experience, the war in Iraq is "unlike any other war but Lebanon," where the danger of kidnapping in the 1980s eventually caused news organizations to pull out. "In the beginning [of the invasion], everybody wanted to talk—the Americans, the Iraqis. You couldn't shut the Iraqis up."

But as the invasion turned into the occupation, Amos said, willing subjects became harder to find, and "it became more and more dangerous to go out into the street." The panel agreed that journalists have become targets, and that being a woman no longer affords protection from the most extreme Islamist insurgents.

Rubin agreed that the sense of danger from every side in Iraq had made it nearly impossible to report the story. She once believed that she could work anonymously by wearing a concealing *burqa* revealing only her eyes, but described how, upon seeing her in a crowded marketplace, someone commented, "The journalist hasn't finished her story."

All of the panelists but Amos met and worked together in the Balkan conflicts. Sullivan remembers that "it seemed to be an advantage to be a woman." Soldiers in particular, who might stonewall a male foreigner, were often flirtatious and garrulous with a foreign woman.

Sullivan said that she remembered the male reporters in Bosnia as more competitive than the women, while the women cooperated more. She said that Daly, who had been Sullivan's roommate in Bosnia, "taught me everything I know."

Rubin noted that men will sometimes say things to a foreign woman that they would not say to another man, and that a woman journalist has an advantage in societies where women don't feel that they can speak to a strange or foreign man.

Daly, the only mother among the five

journalists, said that she has come home from the wars for good. Citing the combination of parental responsibility and a veteran's exhaustion, "it is almost impossible to report a war for weeks or months...and come home to something different," she said. "It takes a tremendous toll."

Sullivan quoted statistics stating that foreign correspondents have a higher-than-average divorce rate, and that the women among them drink more heavily than average. The panelists generally agreed that foreign assignments and war reporting in particular can put a heavy strain on a reporter's personal life.

An audience member asked whether women reporters were shut out of war "as a traditionally male province." Sullivan quoted a Brookings Institution study showing that before 1970, only 6 per cent of foreign correspondents were women, while Rubin said that the foreign press corps in Iraq "looked like high school—almost evenly divided between men and women."

Asked again by an audience member about the advantages and disadvantages of being a woman reporter, Rubin recalled that in Afghanistan, it was virtually impossible for male journalists to interview Afghan women; half the country was invisible to them. Amos agreed, saying that as a woman, she had access to women's stories, and found no difficulty in gaining access to all but the most traditional men. Daly noted that no Westerner, male or female, could get interviews with the most conservative of Afghan Muslims.

However, as Amos noted, when a woman reports on stories about women, she often finds herself at a disadvantage with her editor. "What you get is, 'We've already done [a story on] women.' Of course, it's not just one story, it's many stories that affect everyone, but if it's about women—'We've done women.'"

Daly pondered whether there has been "a feminization of conflict reporting." It is now common for both male and female reporters to interview refugees and war's civilian victims. She cited Martha Gellhorn as a pioneer of these kinds of stories, but noted that Gellhorn always bristled at any suggestion that her being a woman made any difference in her work.

OPC Scholarship Deadline Nears

There is still time, but it's running out, warns OPC Foundation president Bill Holstein, for students to apply for the 2005 OPC Foundation Scholarships. The deadline is December 1, 2004. Again this year, the OPC Foundation will award twelve \$2,000 scholarships to undergraduates and graduate students at any American college or university who aspire, at some point in their careers, to become foreign correspondents. More information is available at the website: <http://www.opcofamerica.org/scholarships/scholarships.php>.

Holstein also announced the start of the annual OPC Foundation fall fundraising campaign. As in other years, donors may choose to designate their gift in the name of one of the Foundation's existing twelve scholarships. Or, they may choose for the first time to contribute in the name of a colleague or relative to honor an individual career or memory. The list of honorees will appear in the printed program at the Scholarship Luncheon on Friday, January 28, at the Yale Club. For more information, contact Jane Reilly at 201-493-9087.

General Zinni Fights Again

By Cassandra Uretz

Nearly 400 fans, naysayers, students and foreign policy followers packed the Kaye Playhouse at Hunter College on October 7 as the Foreign Policy Association presented General Anthony Zinni, former United States commander-in-chief for the Middle East. Zinni came to tell his side of the story on the war in Iraq, and how he thinks our country can improve its embattled role there. OPC members attended as guests of the FPA.

A four-star Marine general with over 35 years in the armed forces, Zinni served two tours of duty in Vietnam. In his recent autobiography "Battle Ready," written with spy novelist Tom Clancy and Tony Koltz, he describes his total devotion to his fellow Marines, and to a career that has taken him to over 70 countries around the world, including peacekeeping missions to Somalia, Indonesia and Israel.

But Zinni has also become an outspoken critic of the Bush administration,

which he endorsed in the 2000 presidential election, and the war in Iraq. He has testified before the U.S. Senate that America's decision to attack was misguided, and that the aging dictator posed no immediate terrorist threat. Now, Zinni told the crowd, America must change its policy to live up to the obligations it has shouldered and save the entire region from sinking into violence.

"We have to see from their side, appreciate their culture. Victory is more than defeating an enemy. If you see through their eyes, you will make much better decisions," Zinni said.

In "Battle Ready," Zinni argues that America has a new role in the world. Where the nation once saw itself as a worldwide police force, it should now use military readiness and commitment to democratic values to deter war and promote peace, Zinni writes.

Expanding on that view before his audience, Zinni said America might crack down on violent terrorist groups in

the Middle East, but would never reach their roots, which lie deep within local poverty, hopelessness, and anger at the First World, without offering a better alternative.

OPC Bulletin Introduces Online Edition

The OPC is pleased to announce to our members a series of improvements to our monthly newsletter, the Bulletin. The OPC's website, www.opcofamerica.org, has been redesigned and re-launched. We can now offer the full Bulletin each month online, eliminating delivery time.

The online version of the Bulletin, www.opcofamerica.org/bulletin/bulletin.pdf, is available in printable PDF form, and accessible to any OPC member with a password. If you can't remember your password, or if you don't think you have one, just e-mail us at admin@opcofamerica.org and we will send you one as soon as possible.

Each month, as soon as the new issue is put online, we will announce it on our website. We hope that this offering will be embraced particularly by our overseas members, where mail is delivered slowly, and expensively for the OPC—or not delivered at all.

We will still mail The Bulletin to those who are not regular users of email and to anyone who tells us they prefer to receive it in printed form. Just contact sonya@opcofamerica.org or 212-626-9220 if you want to continue receiving it via the post.

But remember—every dollar we save on the cost of mailing the Bulletin is a dollar we add to our campaigns for Press Freedom, our fellowship and scholarship programs and our lecture and book talk series. It also relieves the constant pressure to raise membership fees—something the Board of Governors is loathe to do.

Michael Moran, Editor

OPC Hosts Visit from Kyrgyzstan

By Charles Hack

The U.S. State Department organized a visit of press leaders from Kyrgyzstan to visit media organizations in America. Sonya Fry, OPC Executive Director, and Charles Hack, OPC intern and NYU journalism student, met with three Kyrgyz journalists and two translators on October 5. Their visit was part of a fact-finding mission on how media associations operate in the United States.

The three journalists included Zainidin Kurmanov, a Deputy in the Kyrgyz Parliament; Kuban Mambetaliev, founder of the Association of Journalists of Kyrgyzstan, and Ernis Mamyrganov, director of the Osh Media Resource Center.

While the idea of a press club is novel for the Kyrgyz, the central Asian country does have a history of professional press associations and media resource centers. The Osh Media Resource Center, for example, provides training and office resources such as computers, fax machines and telephones to journalists in

Osh City and the surrounding Fergana Valley. Kurmanov is also a member of the Public Media Council, and Mambetaliev founded Journalists of Kyrgyzstan, an association that provides legal support, training, and seminars to journalists and organizations, and monitors the freedom of the press.

Kurmanov, who has proposed legislation to protect press freedom, said that although their 1993 post-Soviet Constitution is based on the U.S. Constitution, it does little to protect their freedom of speech. Unlike the United States, Kyrgyzstan actively treats libel as a criminal offense and uses libel law to silence the press, he said. In addition, civil law suits can lead to fines of several thousand dollars, far more than a Kyrgyz journalist's annual salary.

Mamyrganov said the government in neighboring Tajikistan has seriously threatened the freedom of the press, and he encouraged the OPC to actively pursue the plight of journalists who languish in prisons there.



PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

Comments from European newspapers on President Bush's re-election: London's *Sun*: "The world is a safer place with George W. Bush back in the Oval Office." Italy's *Il Foglio*: "The logic of the second mandate [frees Bush to take political risks and shape compromises]." Germany's *Die Tageszeitung*: "Oops—they did it again." Switzerland's *L'Hebdo*: "Victory for the hothead: how far will he go?" England's *Independent*: "Four more years," printed on a black page with pictures including a hooded Iraqi prisoner and an orange-clad Guantánamo detainee. England's *Daily Mail*: "How can 59,054,087 people be so DUMB?"

ADAMSTOWN, Pitcairn Island:

Claire Harvey of *The New York Times* and several other correspondents traveled by sea this autumn to report from remote and isolated Pitcairn Island, a speck of land in the Pacific Ocean halfway between New Zealand and Peru. They covered the trial of seven men, half the island's adult male population, on 55 counts of rape, indecent assault and gross indecency against Pitcairn girls ages 5 to 15. Five defendants were found guilty on October 24; another had pleaded guilty earlier. Steve Christian, the island's mayor, was convicted of five rapes and sentenced to three years in jail. Other defendants received sentences ranging from community service to six years. Sentences were suspended pending appeals that challenged British jurisdiction over the island.

Living on the two-and-a-half square mile island, a British colony, are 14 men, 15 women and 10 children. Until the trial, few outsiders had visited the island, because all visitors must be approved individually by the local Pitcairn Island Council. But judges, lawyers, police officers, court staffers, satellite technicians and journalists sailed to Pitcairn for the trial. Allegations of sex misconduct among Pitcairn's residents began to emerge in 1996.

Then uninhabited, Pitcairn was settled in 1790 after sailors on the British Royal Navy ship *Bounty* rebelled against Captain William Bligh and cast him adrift in a rowboat, an epic memorialized

in the 1932 book "Mutiny on the Bounty" and in Hollywood films in 1935 and 1962. The mutineers, led by master's mate Fletcher Christian, sailed to Tahiti, picked up Polynesian friends and lovers, and settled on Pitcairn, where their descendants have lived for 214 years. The island has no paved roads, sewer pipes, airstrip or telephone network.

AMSTERDAM: Theo van Gogh, a Dutch filmmaker and writer who made a documentary criticizing Islam's treatment of women, was shot and stabbed to death November 2 by an assassin dressed in Islamic garb. Van Gogh, 47, was attacked while bicycling near the city zoo. After a shootout at a nearby park, police captured a 26-year-old Dutch-Moroccan suspected of the murder. During the next 24 hours, eight other suspected Islamic militants were arrested on suspicion of aiding the killer. The victim, a great-grand-nephew of painter Vincent van Gogh, had received death threats after his 10-minute documentary, "Submission," was broadcast on Dutch TV earlier this year. The film contends that the Koran sanctions sexual and physical violence against women. Dutch Muslims make up 5.5 percent of the nation's population.



Theo Van Gogh

ATHENS, Ohio: Terry Anderson, the former hostage in Lebanon, lost his race for an Ohio State Senate seat November 2 after his opponent implied that he was soft on terrorism. Anderson, a Democrat, walked out of a debate with Republican incumbent Joy Padgett, saying he was angry over her use in a campaign brochure of a photograph of him with an official of the Hezbollah terrorist group. The brochure referred to a comment *The Athens News* attributed in 2001 to the former AP correspondent: "Are we willing to accept that they hate



Terry Anderson

us, not because they're crazy, but because we've done something wrong?" Anderson said the brochure suggested he was soft on terrorism. Actually, he said, the picture was taken when he returned to Lebanon to confront the terrorists who held him captive from 1985–1991. Padgett defended her brochure, saying she was offended by Anderson's quote.

BANGALORE, India: Reuters believes outsourcing is good for its health. The news service and data company expects to have as many as 1,500 employees, a tenth of the company's total, in Bangalore by 2006. Reuters executives announced in October during a ceremony to open a building in Bangalore. In September, **Tom Glocer**, Reuters chief executive said: "The amazing thing—and this is the dirty little secret about outsourcing that people need to talk about publicly a bit more—not only is the cost conflation amazing at four, five and even six to one, but the quality and productivity is better too." Reuters now employs some 1,000 data-processing workers at about 40 sites worldwide. It plans initially to shift 450 jobs to Bangalore mainly from Tiverton, England; White Plains, New York; and Singapore. Reuters currently has 340 employees in Bangalore, including about 13 journalists. The Bangalore editorial staff is expected to increase to 50 by early next year, Reuters told union representatives in London.



Tom Glocer

BEIJING: Zhao Yan, a researcher in *The New York Times* Beijing bureau, was charged in October with disclosing state secrets to foreigners. He had been taken into custody in September (November *Bulletin*). **Susan Chira**, *Times* foreign editor, said: "To our knowledge, Mr. Zhao has not been involved in any way in disseminating state secrets. We are deeply, deeply concerned, and we are doing all we can to help him." When China's foreign minister, Li Zhaoxing, visited Washington recently, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell told him of public concern over the arrest. The *Times* said some speculation linked Zhao's arrest to a September 7 *Times* article that correctly predicted the imminent

resignation of former President Jiang Zemin as chairman of China's Central Military Commission. Before joining the *Times*, Zhao worked for several years as a freelance journalist, exposing corruption and bureaucratic abuses.

HONG KONG: The *Far Eastern Economic Review*, a weekly news magazine owned by Dow Jones, became a monthly opinion magazine in December. Founded in Shanghai in 1946, the magazine moved to Hong Kong after the 1949 Communist victory in China. Nearly all its 32 news employees and its 48 business staffers will lose their jobs, and the new magazine will publish articles contributed by academics, politicians and business executives. **Paul E. Steiger**, managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal* and Dow Jones' top executive for global news coverage, said: "This is not about reader acceptance. It just seemed that the advertisers either preferred a daily like *The Asian Wall Street Journal*, or really local publications or global publications." Steiger said *The Review* has lost money the past six years.

In a memo to employees, **Peter R. Kann**, chairman and chief executive of Dow Jones, wrote: "I believe the era of regional newsweeklies, even excellent ones like the *Review*, is nearing an end given the many other available sources of daily and more frequent news and analysis." Kann said Dow Jones plans to start an Indian edition of *The Wall Street Journal* and hopes to begin printing *The Asian Wall Street Journal* in China. But the *Review's* change drew criticism, *The New York Times* reported, quoting **Ying Chan**, director of Hong Kong University's journalism program: "The corporate honchos based in the U.S., they don't care about news in Asia. Basically, they said, 'Asian news, drop dead.'"

In a *New York Times* editorial page commentary, **Helene Cooper**, a former Beijing correspondent, wrote: "To me, the *Review's* reporters embodied what journalism was about." She cited reporters **Bertil Lintner**, who spent a year in the 1980s walking along the Chinese-Burmese border with his wife, who gave birth along the way; **John MacBeth**, who continued reporting from East Timor even after his leg was amputated; **Nayhan Chanda**, one of the last reporters in Saigon when North Vietnamese tanks invaded the city; **Nate Thayer**, who hung out with Cambodian resistance forces in the jungles until he

found rebel leader Pol Pot; and **Murray Hiebert**, who spent a month in a Kuala Lumpur prison for reporting that a Malaysian judge's wife sued an international school for kicking her son off the debate team.

BBC Worldwide started offering its channel of documentaries, talk shows, dramas and game shows to cable and satellite TV services in Southeast Asia in December. The programs already were available in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. A separate BBC Japan channel also started service in December, and **Wayne Dunsford**, director of BBC Worldwide channels, said BBC is looking for opportunities in China.



The last edition of The Times of London in broadsheet form

LONDON: The *Times* of London, a broadsheet newspaper for 216 years, went to tabloid size in November. The *Times* called its new size "compact" so as to avoid a popular conception that tabloid newspapers thrive on sensational news and gossip. *Times* editor **Robert Thomson** said the paper will "uphold the traditional virtues and values that have made *The Times* respected around the world." **Peter Cole**, a journalism professor at the University of Sheffield, wrote in *The Independent*, a *Times* competitor: "Somehow the idea of judges in their chambers and gentlemen in their clubs sitting in their high-backed leather chairs reading a compact *Times* does not seem altogether convincing."

NEW ORLEANS: Speaking on a Loyola University panel this autumn, **John Corporon**, OPC president 1996-1998, lamented the lack of international news coverage on network and local TV newscasts. He told the audience that the three major U.S. networks have ceded a lot of international news coverage to cable news networks. He added that local stations never had as much access to international news as they do today, thanks to low-cost satellite news

distribution, but the locals do not capitalize on it. "The big three networks cover the big, breaking overseas stories well," Corporon said. "But on a day to day basis the overwhelming emphasis is on domestic matters. If the public is to make intelligent, informed decisions about their leaders and the country's role abroad, more, not less, overseas news and analysis is needed."

The panel program was sponsored by the New Orleans Press Club, Loyola University, the Society of Professional Journalists and the Radio-TV News Directors Association.

NEW YORK: In October, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee sent letters to Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Bangladesh Prime Minister Khaleda Zia urging investigation of recent murders of journalists: the fatal shooting of three Filipino correspondents in the past three months in the Philippines, where 43 journalists have been murdered since the country returned to democracy 18 years ago, and the August murder of a Bangladeshi journalist, the fourth to be slain in Bangladesh this year.

Glamour magazine presented a Lifetime Achievement Award to OPC member **Helen Thomas** in November at its Glamour Women of the Year program at the American Museum of Natural History. Achievements of the longtime UPI White House correspondent are featured in the magazine's December issue.



Helen Thomas

Myrna Blyth, a former OPC Board member who retired last year as editor of *Ladies Home Journal*, now is writing two weekly columns: one on publishing, particularly the magazine business, for *The New York Sun*, and an online column for the *National Review*, mainly about women and politics. A paperback edition of her book "Spin Sisters," a behind-the-scenes report on women magazines, is scheduled for publication early next year.

John Rockwell, former European cultural correspondent for *The New York Times*, has been appointed the paper's

(Continued on Page 8)

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 7)

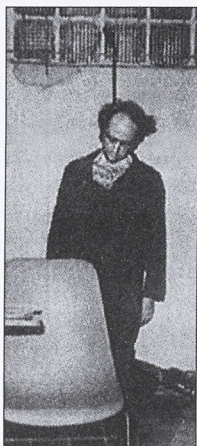
chief dance critic. He will succeed **Anna Kisselgoff**, whose critical writings since 1977 have won honors from several foreign governments and who will leave the chief critic's desk early next year while continuing to write about dance. She accumulated more than 5,000 bylines since joining the *Times* in 1968. In addition to his European assignment, Rockwell has been the *Times'* chief rock critic, classical music critic, Arts & Leisure editor, senior cultural correspondent and author of the Reverberations column in the Weekend section.

RIO DE JANEIRO: On October 25, 1975, **Vladimir Herzog**, a São Paulo TV journalist, was summoned for questioning at São Paulo's intelligence headquarters. Brazil's military government suspected he had Communist ties. He died that same day after being tortured. The military, then ruling Brazil, called his death a suicide and made public a photograph, later proved to have been staged, that showed Herzog hanging from a belt in his cell. Herzog's "death became a symbol of the military dictatorship's excess," **Larry Rohter** reported in *The New York Times*. "The Herzog case has been addressed in books, films and television programs over the years."

Now, 29 years after Herzog's death, the case is back in the headlines. The Brasília daily *Correio Braziliense* learned that photographs of Herzog in jail and naked had been found in archives, and the paper published the photos in October. This publication "widened differences between the armed forces and the left-wing government that is now in office" in Brazil, Rohter wrote, adding that many members of the current government "were jailed, tortured or exiled by the military government." The *Times* said



Vladimir Herzog in prison



Vladimir Herzog in staged suicide photo

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, "a former labor leader and political prisoner, was reported to be livid, and the army commander was called to the presidential palace for a dressing-down." The army was required to issue a statement saying it "laments" Herzog's death and acknowledging "the lack of a profound internal discussion" on human rights among troops.

TORONTO: **Conrad Black** resigned November 2 as chairman and chief executive of Hollinger, a Toronto-based holding company that has voting control over newspaper publisher Hollinger International. Hollinger International recently sold London's *Daily Telegraph* for \$1.2 billion but still owns *The Chicago Sun-Times*, *The Jerusalem Post* and other papers. Black stepped aside as part of his strategy to buy out minority investors and take the media company private. A month earlier in the United States, a federal judge dismissed Hollinger International's racketeering suit that accused Black of looting more than \$380 million from the company.



Conrad Black

WASHINGTON: A federal judge held *New York Times* reporter **Judith Miller** and *Time* correspondent **Matthew Cooper** in contempt of court in October for refusing to testify before a grand jury that is investigating who disclosed to the press the identity of a covert CIA agent. The judge said he could jail them for as long as 18 months, but he suspended the sentences pending appeal. Miller did not write an article about the agent, Valerie Plame, but Judge Thomas H. Hogan said Miller planned to write such an article. The judge said: "We have a classic confrontation between competing interests. Miss Miller is acting in good faith, doing her duty as a respected and established reporter who believes reporters have a First Amendment privilege that trumps the right of the government to inquire into her sources. [But] Miss Miller has no right to decline to answer these questions."



Judith Miller

Commenting on Miller's case in a signed article on the *Times* op-ed page, publisher **Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Jr.** and chief executive **Russell T. Lewis** proposed a federal shield law "to protect a journalist's need to protect sources and information. Although the federal government has no shield law, the majority of states and the District of Columbia have put in place legal protection for reporters." The *Times* executives continued: "Perhaps it is a function of the age we live in or perhaps it is something more insidious, but the incidence of reporters being threatened with jail by the federal government is on the rise."

WEDDINGS

Anya Schiffrin, Dow Jones bureau chief in Hanoi from 1997-1999, and Joseph E. Stiglitz, who shared the 2001 Nobel Prize in economic science, were married October 29 at the Municipal Building in New York City. The bride, 41, now directs a journalism program at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. Stiglitz, 61, a university professor, was chief economist at the World Bank, 1997-2000, and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in President Clinton's administration, 1995-1997.



Nicholas Wrenn and Jillian Martin

Jillian Martin, 30, a freelance TV producer in London, and **Nicholas Wrenn**, 37, managing editor for Europe, Middle East and Africa at CNN International, were married October 23 at the River Club in New York City by an acting New York State Supreme Court justice.

IN MEMORY

George Silk, 87, a *Life* magazine photographer in Europe and Asia near the end and after World War II, died of congestive heart failure in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 23. Born in New Zealand, Silk was hired in 1939 as a combat photographer by the Australian Ministry of Information, assigned to fol-

low Aussie troops through North Africa, Greece and New Guinea. He was captured by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German forces in Libya but escaped 10 days later. In New Guinea in 1942, Silk took one of his most famous photos: a blinded Australian soldier, barefoot and eyes bandaged, being led by a local tribesman. That photo led *Life* to hire him the next year, and he continued to work for the magazine until 1972. Silk photographed Allied forces in Europe, and at the end of the war he commandeered a B-29 bomber to take aerial photos of devastated Japan. In 1946, he shot a photo essay on famine in China's Hunan Province. After that he worked primarily as a *Life* sports photographer.



George Silk, circa 1967

◆ **Pierre Salinger**, 79, President Kennedy's press secretary and later a prize-winning ABC News correspondent in Europe, died October 16 at a hospital near his home in Le Thor, France, a few days after undergoing surgery to implant a heart pacemaker. He had been in declining health, suffering from aphasia, loss of the ability to speak, said his fourth wife, Nicole, who runs a bed-and-breakfast at their home in Provence. Kennedy was the first president to allow live TV coverage of his press conferences, and they were managed by Salinger. After Kennedy was assassinated in November



Pierre Salinger with President Kennedy

1963, Salinger continued as press secretary to President Johnson until March 1964 when he left the White House in disagreement with the new president's approach to the press. In a *New York Times* obituary, **Todd S. Purdom** wrote: "Kennedy shared Mr. Salinger's love of good cigars, and one day in 1962 ordered him to obtain 1,000 prime Havanas." Salinger appeared the next day with 2,000 Cuban cigars, Kennedy greeted him with delight and, Salinger recalled years later, the president then signed the order for the trade embargo against Cuba that still continues.

Salinger worked for *The San Francisco Chronicle* 1942-1943, then enlisted in the U.S. Navy and commanded a submarine-chaser in the Pacific. After the war, he returned to the *Chronicle* as a reporter, and later, night city editor. In 1955, he joined *Collier's* magazine as a contributing editor, where his writings on labor union corruption led Robert S. Kennedy to hire him as an investigator for the Senate rackets committee. After leaving the White House, Salinger worked on Robert Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign. After Robert Kennedy was assassinated, Salinger moved to Europe, working first for the Paris newspaper *L'Express* and becoming Paris correspondent for ABC News in 1978. He won a 1981 George Polk Award for a documentary on the secret negotiations that led to the release of American hostages in Iran. He retired from ABC in 1993. Salinger was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

◆ **Richard Ellison** spent six years producing a documentary that chronicled the Vietnam War from the nation's struggle against French colonial rule in the 1940s and 1950s through the fall of Saigon in 1975. Journalist and author **Stanley Karnow** was the principal reporter in the 13-part program, *Vietnam: A Television History*, that was broadcast on public television in 1983. The documentary won six National Emmy Awards, a George F. Peabody Award, a George Polk Award and an Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Broadcast Journalism Award. Ellison spent 30 years as a film and television producer including work at CBS and as director of current affairs programming for PBS. He died October 8 of a neurological disease at his home in Kingston, Massachusetts, at age 80.

◆ **Kotaro Washida** served in the

Japanese Army in the Philippines during World War II, but saw no fighting. After Japan's surrender in 1945, he attended an English language school operated by Japan's Foreign Office. In 1946, the 24-year-old Washida was hired as a night switchboard operator at the Foreign Correspondents' Club. In 1954, he was appointed the Club's general manager, a position he held for twenty-seven and a half years during which the Club moved three times in central Tokyo. He supervised a staff that provided 24-hour telephone service, a research library, and good food and drink for correspondents who covered Asia including the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Nationalist and Communist Chinese artillery duels in the Taiwan Strait, and Japan's emergence as a world-power economy. Washida-san died August 23 at age 82.



Kotaro Washida

◆ **James Chace**, 72, an American author and past editor of several influential foreign policy journals, died August 8 of a heart attack in Paris, where he was working on a book about the Marquis de Lafayette, the French soldier and statesman who helped win the American Revolution. Chace served as managing editor of *East Europe*, a political review of Soviet bloc affairs, 1959-1969; *Interplay*, a foreign policy journal, 1967-1970; and *Foreign Affairs*, 1970-1983. After a stint as an editor at *The New York Times Book Review*, Chace in 1990 was appointed the Henry Luce Professor in Freedom of Inquiry and Expression at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, where he directed the international affairs program. Later he became editor of *World Policy Journal*. Chace wrote nine books and is best known for his 1999 biography of Dean Acheson, "Acheson: The Secretary of State Who Created the American World."



James Chace

◆ **Charles E. Rotkin**, 88, a freelance magazine photographer and an OPC (Continued on Page 10)

ROY ROWAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Army and General Chiang Kaishek's Nationalist militias were fighting for control of the plains. Rowan's job was to protect convoys carrying food and clothing through the lines. Despite the tiger-stripes marking their trucks as neutral U.N. vehicles, they were often confiscated and sometimes shot at. Rowan noted that when he reads of the dangers of convoy duty in today's Iraq, he doesn't have to wonder what it's like.

The aid program was administered by UNRRA Director General and former New York mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, and was meant to be distributed 70% to the Nationalists and 30% to the Communists. Communist leader Zhou Enlai came to Rowan to complain.

Zhou, the educated and articulate negotiator who served as Mao's right hand, told Rowan stories of battle, deprivation and travels in China's opium country during the Long March of 1934–1935, when Mao's guerrillas escaped from Nationalist forces.

Rowan wrote it all down. He had kept notes on his experiences and taken photographs since his arrival, never giving up



Henan Province of China, 1948—Rowan (driving) serving as United Nations transportation officer and maintenance chief Claude Lievsay in the passenger seat of their mud-spattered jeep. A bullet hole is visible in the lower left corner of the windshield.

on his ambitions of reporting on China. He had managed to get a picture published as a double-truck spread in *Life*, of a Chinese hillside covered with the skulls of victims of the Japanese occupation. But he had just been rejected by Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, and had no job prospects, when fate dealt him a long-awaited lucky hand.

When Henan became too dangerous, Rowan returned to Shanghai. At the bar in his hotel, Rowan met Bill Gray, bureau chief for Time-Life. Rowan mentioned his photo, and Gray told him that the magazine didn't know who had taken it. He asked Rowan to write a "situationer" on the civil war, asking for "plenty of color, and make sure the facts are straight." A month later, Rowan was the China and Southeast Asia correspondent for *Life*.

The problem in China was finding the action. Fighting at that time was sporadic and scattered; there was no telephone service in the back-country. Rowan, with photographer Jack Birns, began to hitch rides around the country with the pilots of Civil Air Transport, the service set up after the war by Flying Tigers commander Claire Chennault. Rowan knew the pilots from their fighter-pilot days. They helped him find his stories, and provided a few on their own. Rowan shared passage with monks, orphans, cows, cat-napping pilots, millions of dollars in cash, and a herd of amorous sheep.

Manchuria fell to the Communists at the Battle of Xuzhou, "the Nationalists' Gettysburg." There, and from Beijing to

Shanghai, Rowan watched as the Nationalists slowly lost their grip on the country and the major cities fell "like ripe melons" to the Communists. Rowan described the strange final conquest of Shanghai by the People's Liberation Army, a slow, ambling invasion of wide-eyed farm boys. Nationalist soldiers invaded the red-light district, threw their rifles into the Huangpu River and frantically exchanged their uniforms for civilian clothing. Chiang's Nationalists soon decamped to Taiwan.

Seymour Topping also arrived in China in 1946, "very green," fresh out of the Army. He took his terminal leave to Peking from service as an infantry officer in the Philippines, "and never went home." He took a job with the International News Service for fifty dollars a month.

Topping lived through the same war and turmoil that Rowan experienced, but from the other side. He followed the Communists through China to their eventual victory.

The two China-hands-in-chief took questions from the audience. Topping believes that, despite state blackouts and pressure on journalists, "we do know what's really going on in China." Asked whether the Communists and Nationalists can ever make peace or must eventually come to blows, Rowan observed that "there is a tremendous amount of Taiwanese investment in mainland China, and thousands of Taiwanese young people work in the special economic zones.... They are much closer economically than politically." He does not believe that war is imminent, or even likely.

Topping said that "it is Communist policy to gradually attract Taiwan back to the Motherland. It depends on U.S. policy"—the current provocative stance of Taiwan "is only possible with U.S. support." He believes that if America pulls back, they will resolve their differences peacefully, but that Taiwan is waiting for "real political reform" on the mainland. Topping also observed that China "has always been interested in territorial integrity and security—how long before they look to their traditional interests in Siberia?"

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 9)

member since 1956, died in August. Rotkin, who in recent years lived in Scarborough, New York, suffered a stroke several years ago that limited his Club activities. His photo assignments took him to Europe, South America, the Caribbean, Canada and Alaska. His photos appeared in many publications including *The New York Times Magazine*, *Holiday*, *Fortune*, *Life*, *BusinessWeek*, *Nation's Business*, *Colliers*, *This Week*, *The Lamp*, *Sports Illustrated* and *Physicians News Service*. He wrote four books on photography, and served two terms as president of the American Society of Magazine Photographers.

During his long membership, Rotkin served on the OPC board, was chairman of the Club's photo awards committee and director of the photo and art exhibits that were held in the Club's previous locations.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 12)

Cohen, a professor of history at the University of Maryland, writes: "Martin thinks Kim [Jong Il, North Korea's current leader] intends to build a credible nuclear deterrent, with intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the United States, and that any chance to persuade him to surrender those weapons was lost with the coming of the Bush administration [leaders who] call negotiating with Pyongyang a waste of time and say that only regime change is an acceptable outcome."

Martin writes of how North Koreans are raised to worship the late Kim Il Sung, founder of Communist Korea and father of the present leader; the continuing



Portrait of Kim Jong Il
looms over Pyongyang rally

famine from which millions have died; the death of a quarter of North Koreans in the Korean War; the hundreds of thousands who perished in prison camps; and gossip about the two Kims: "At any given time, literally thousands of young women would be in service in positions in which they might be called on to provide sexual favors to Kim...or his son."

HOTEL RWANDA

(Continued from Page 1)

When George visited Rwanda he was struck by its incredible beauty, all the more striking as a background for political violence. He was also impressed with the power of the media to turn ordinary people into killers. Radio station RTML, run by the extremist Hutu government, daily spewed hate and venom toward the Tutsi, and in the end that prejudice and traditional enmity drove people to believe that they had to massacre their neighbors in order to preserve their existence. "If I had to point to the one factor that sparked this genocide," says George, "it was that radio station. We feature that radio station as a character in the film. I need people to understand the power of that propaganda."

George has enlisted an impressive cast. Don Cheadle, who played opposite Denzel Washington in "Devil in a Blue Dress" and more recently starred in "Traffic," plays the leading role with Sophie Okonedo of "Dirty Pretty Things" as his wife. Joaquin Phoenix plays Jack, a western television reporter, an amalgam of the few BBC/CBC journalists who were on the scene at the beginning of the genocide. Nick Nolte plays Colonel Oliver, a composite character based on the Canadian officers who led the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda.

This special screening will be at the MGM Screening Room, 1350 Avenue of the Americas at 55 Street, on Wednesday, December 1 at 6:00 p.m. Reservations are essential since seating is limited. Please call the OPC office 212-626-9220.

EUROPE

THIS is "the only book written about Tony Blair for an American audience." That is the claim of PublicAffairs, publisher of "The Accidental American: Tony Blair and the Presidency" by James Naughtie. Naughtie, co-presenter of *Today*, BBC's interview and news morning radio program, writes: "When [Prime Minister Tony Blair] came to office he did not think he would fight five wars in six years. He almost certainly did not know the name of the governor of Texas.... Bush and Blair were thrown together by war and little else. Without the Sept. 11 attacks, and the war in Afghanistan that followed, their relationship would have had none of the tingling intimacy that

came to characterize it within nine months of Bush's inauguration." In a *New York Times* review, **Alan Cowell** wrote: "Despite the unpopularity of the war among many Britons, Mr. Blair has remained a steadfast ally of President Bush. Yet, as Mr. Naughtie points out, Mr. Blair's closeness to Mr. Bush had inauspicious beginnings. After winning power in 1997, Mr. Blair seemed instinctively close to President Bill Clinton and a Democratic perspective, and his knowledge of the United States was limited."

MIDDLE EAST

JONATHAN RANDAL, who has spent most of his career as a *Washington Post* Middle East correspondent, argues that America's neglect of Afghanistan helped make Osama bin Laden the entrepreneur of terror. In "Osama: The Making of a Terrorist" (New York: Knopf), Randal writes: "The unfinished war and unfinished peace in Afghanistan stand as a rebuke to the world, and especially the United States, which twice in a decade walked away from the ruins it helped create, despite abundant evidence of the terrible lessons such neglect produced." Randal calls the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan "the first genuine jihad in defense of Islam since the Crusades." In the book, Osama "emerges as a strange mixture: vain, humorless, ascetic and utterly absorbed by personal religious ambitions," a *New York Times* review said. "He spends [money] with reluctance and care: the 9/11 attacks may have cost as little as \$175,000, according to the FBI."

48th Annual World Press Photo Contest

The World Press Photo Foundation announces its Contest for 2005. Photojournalists around the world are invited to submit pictures intended for publication taken during 2004.

The deadline for entries is January

13, 2005. Winners will appear in the World Press Photo Yearbook. For entry forms and information, visit the Foundation's website at www.worldpressphoto.nl.

Peabody Awards Call for Entries

The University of Georgia's Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication has called for entries for its 64th Annual Peabody Awards.

The awards are the oldest in electronic media. The deadline for entries

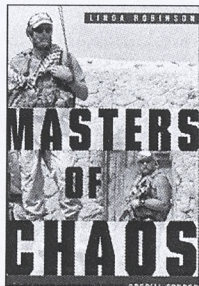
is January 14. Original broadcast, cablecast and webcast programs presented in 2004 are eligible.

Entrants can find more information and apply on-line at www.peabody.uga.edu.

New Books

GLOBAL

“WHEN the commanding general of the Special Forces read an article I wrote, he called and offered to buy me a steak dinner. ‘Thank you very much, sir,’ I told General Jeff Lambert, ‘but what I would really like is a chance to cover your men on the front lines in Iraq.’” The general said OK, and **Linda Robinson**, a senior writer at *U.S. News & World Report*, became the only reporter in Iraq’s western desert to witness the firefights in the war’s opening days. In *“Masters of Chaos: The Secret History of the Special Forces”* (New York: PublicAffairs) Robinson, who has covered wars since the 1980s, follows the U.S. Special Forces through Vietnam, Panama, El Salvador, Desert Storm, Somalia, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq. Special Forces, she writes, are sent around the world into all kinds of unconventional conflicts: “Their specialty is terrorism, guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency.”



“Masters of Chaos”

AFTER more than 20 years of reporting and teaching, **Elinor Burkett** was teaching journalism at Kyrgyz-Russo-Slavic University in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, when 9/11 struck. A week later, the U.S. ambassador in the Central Asian nation, John O’Keefe, told 400 American residents gathered in Bishkek’s Hyatt Regency Hotel: “The situation is more dangerous than it was before.... There’s always a chance [that Americans will be evacuated], and we’re setting up procedures.” But instead of returning to New York, Burkett, a Fulbright professor, and her husband traveled through the Middle East and Asia to witness the effect of the terrorist attack on Muslim and Buddhist nations. She records that journey in *“So Many Enemies, So Little Time: An American Woman in All the Wrong Places”* (New York: HarperCollins). Her publisher wrote: “Whether she was being served a goat’s head in a Kyrgyz yurt, bowling with Iraqis in Baghdad, sporting a *burqa* and evading bombs in Kabul, riding motorcycles with mullahs in Iran, or simply trying to cook a chicken in her apartment—Elinor Burkett’s book is a funny, informative and dazzling read.” Author of six previous books, Burkett was a reporter for *The Miami Herald* and has contributed to several magazines including *The New York Times Magazine*, *Rolling Stone*, *Atlantic Monthly* and *Elle*. Burkett dedicated her book to her husband Dennis, “who carries all my baggage.”

To advance press freedom worldwide, **Leonard R. Sussman** traveled to 59 countries from 1967–1988 when he was executive director of Freedom House. In *“A Passion for Freedom: My*

Encounters with Extraordinary People” (Amherst, NY: Prometheus), his ninth book, he writes about the journalists, editors and publishers he met. Sussman created Freedom House’s Press Freedom Survey to record violations of press freedom, including harassment and physical attacks on journalists. In his latest book, Sussman describes how editors of three international magazines, *Encounter*, *Survey* and *Minerva*, assisted him in intellectual wars against the Soviet Union and its U.S. and European supporters. He writes about an Egyptian journalist who met an Israeli colleague at an Oslo press meeting. The Israeli asked him to approach Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to meet with Israel’s Prime Minister Begin, the first step in their historic meeting. Sussman’s personal accounts include his meeting with Milovan Djilas, the Yugoslav communist leader, in New York and years later in Belgrade, when Djilas was under house arrest for his anti-communist writings.

ASIA

DURING 25 years as a *Baltimore Sun* and *Newsweek* correspondent in Asia, Bradley K. Martin visited North Korea four times, a nation that rarely allows Western journalists to enter. Martin read in translation reams of material published in North Korea and interviewed defectors and diplomats who had served in Pyongyang before writing *“Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader: North Korea and the Kim Dynasty”* (New York: St. Martin’s Press). In a *Los Angeles Times* review, Warren L.

(Continued on Page 11)

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6:00 – 9:00p.m.**

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